

S. 141

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] was added as a cosponsor of S. 141, a bill to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act of 1931 to provide new job opportunities, effect significant cost savings on Federal construction contracts, promote small business participation in Federal contracting, reduce unnecessary paperwork and reporting requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 160

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] was added as a cosponsor of S. 160, a bill to impose a moratorium on immigration by aliens other than refugees, certain priority and skilled workers, and immediate relatives of United States citizens and permanent resident aliens.

S. 227

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] was added as a cosponsor of S. 227, a bill to amend title 17, United States Code, to provide an exclusive right to perform sound recordings publicly by means of digital transmissions and for other purposes.

S. 234

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 234, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to exempt a State from certain penalties for failing to meet requirements relating to motorcycle helmet laws if the State has in effect a motorcycle safety program, and to delay the effective date of certain penalties for States that fail to meet certain requirements for motorcycle safety laws, and for other purposes.

S. 262

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 262, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase and make permanent the deduction for health insurance costs of self-employed individuals.

S. 270

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] was added as a cosponsor of S. 270, a bill to provide special procedures for the removal of alien terrorists.

S. 275

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 275, a bill to establish a temporary moratorium on the Interagency Memorandum of Agreement Concerning Wetlands Determinations until enactment of a law that is the successor to the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, and for other purposes.

S. 277

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Connecticut

[Mr. LIEBERMAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 277, a bill to impose comprehensive economic sanctions against Iran.

S. 356

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the names of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] were added as cosponsors of S. 356, a bill to amend title 4, United States Code, to declare English as the official language of the Government of the United States.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 24

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 24, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the free exercise of religion.

AMENDMENT NO. 274

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN the names of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN], the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KOHL], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN] were added as cosponsors of Amendment No. 274 intended to be proposed to House Joint Resolution 1, a joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 8—RELATIVE TO MAMMOGRAPHY SCREENING GUIDELINES

Ms. SNOWE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources:

S. CON. RES. 8

Whereas the National Cancer Institute is the lead Federal agency for research on the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer;

Whereas health professionals and consumers throughout the Nation regard the guidelines of the National Cancer Institute as reliable scientific and medical advice;

Whereas it has been proven that intervention with routine screening for breast cancer through mammography can save women's lives at a time when medical science is unable to prevent this disease;

Whereas there are statistical limitations to evaluating the efficacy of mammography in a 5-10 year age range of women, using existing studies designed to test the efficacy of mammography in a 25-30 year age range of women;

Whereas there were numerous shortcomings identified in a Canadian study designed to address reduction of mortality from breast cancer in the 40-49 age range;

Whereas to date, it is not possible to have the same degree of scientific confidence about the benefit of mammography for women ages 40-49 as exists for women ages 50-69 due to inherent limitations in the studies that have been conducted;

Whereas meta-analysis (combining the results of several studies) is sometimes useful, and the studies used to reach the National Cancer Institute's conclusions were not easily combined because of variations in design, technology, screening interval, the inclusion or exclusion of clinical breast examination, and quality;

Whereas the existing clinical trial data are inadequate to provide a definite answer to the efficacy of early detection in the 40-49 age group and there has been a dramatic change in technology during the 30-year period since the initiation of the first study of breast cancer screening;

Whereas the majority, approximately 80 percent, of women who are diagnosed with breast cancer have no identifiable risk for this disease;

Whereas breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer death among women in the age group 15-54;

Whereas the American Cancer Society and 21 other national medical organizations and health and consumer groups are at variance with the recently rescinded guideline of the National Cancer Institute for mammography for women ages 40-49; and

Whereas the statement of scientific fact on breast cancer screening issued by the National Cancer Institute on December 3, 1993, will cause widespread confusion and concern among women and physicians, erode confidence in mammography, and reinforce barriers and negative attitudes that keep women of all ages from being screened: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) adequately designed and conducted studies are needed to determine the benefit of screening women ages 40-49 through mammography and other emerging technologies;

(2) the National Cancer Institute's statement of scientific fact on breast cancer screening should clearly state that the uncertainty of evidence for women in this age group is due to the limitations of existing studies (as of the date of issuance of the statement); and

(3) the National Cancer Institute should reissue the recently rescinded guideline for mammography for women ages 40-49 or direct the public to consider guidelines issued by other organizations.

• Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, breast cancer is the most common form of cancer in American women. One out of every eight women in the United States will develop breast cancer in her lifetime—a staggering increase from the 1-out-of-14 rate in 1960. An estimated 2.6 million women in America are living with breast cancer—1.6 million who have been diagnosed and an estimated 1 million do not yet know they have the disease. And every 12 minutes, a woman will die from breast cancer.

We do not know what causes breast cancer, or how to cure it. Women with breast cancer are dying at the same rate today as they did in the 1930's, and the same basic methods of treatment are being used—surgery, chemotherapy, and radiation. Clearly, we need to promote research into the cause of, optimal treatment of, and cure for breast cancer.

However, another importance weapon in fighting the battle against breast cancer is detecting breast cancer in its early stages. Survival rates drop dramatically the later the disease is diagnosed. And one of the most important tools for early detection is mammography, a low-dose x ray used to examine a woman's breasts.

Recognizing the importance of consistent guidelines on breast cancer

screening, the American College of Radiology convened a series of meetings in 1987. As a result of those meetings, in June 1989, 12 U.S. medical organizations including the American Medical Association, the American Cancer Society, and the National Cancer Institute endorsed breast cancer screening guidelines which advised that asymptomatic women should begin having mammograms at age 40.

However, in 1993, the National Cancer Institute rescinded its guidelines stating that there was no evidence that the examinations significantly reduced breast cancer deaths in that age group. It seems clear, upon closer inspection, that studies used to reach the National Cancer Institute's conclusions did not warrant a rescission of the guidelines because there were significant variations in design, technology, screening intervals, the inclusion or exclusion of clinical breast examination, and quality between studies. Furthermore, the National Cancer Institute's statement has caused widespread confusion and concern among women and physicians, eroded confidence in mammography, and reinforced barriers and negative attitudes that discourage women from seeking mammograms.

Consequently, I am introducing this resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that adequately designed and conducted studies are needed to determine the benefit of screening women ages 40 to 49 through mammography and other emerging technologies, that the National Cancer Institute's statement on breast cancer screening should clearly state that the uncertainty of evidence for women in this age groups is due to limitations of studies conducted prior to the rescission of its guidelines, and that the National Cancer Institute should reissue its guidelines.

Hopefully, by reducing the barriers which presently discourage women from seeking mammograms, the adoption of this resolution will add to our limited arsenal of weapons to fight breast cancer.●

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

BALANCED BUDGET CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

GRAMM AMENDMENTS NOS. 285-286

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRAMM submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1) proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States; as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 285

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

"No bill to increase receipts shall become law unless approved by a three-fifths majority of the whole number in each House of Congress."

AMENDMENT No. 286

At the appropriate place, in the amendment, insert the following:

"Section . No bill to increase receipts shall become law unless approved by a three-fifths majority of the whole number in each House of Congress."

KERRY AMENDMENT NO. 287

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. KERRY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 276 submitted by him to the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 1, supra; as follows:

On page 1, beginning on line 4, strike "unless a" and all that follows through line 7 on page 2, and insert the following:

"unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House of Congress shall provide by law for a specific excess of outlays over receipts by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 2. The limit on the debt of the United States held by the public shall not be increased, unless a majority of the whole number of each House shall provide by law for such an increase by a rollcall vote.

"SECTION 3. Prior to each fiscal year, the President shall transmit to the Congress a proposed budget for the United States Government for that fiscal year, in which total outlays do not exceed total receipts.

"SECTION 4. The Congress may waive the provisions of this article for any fiscal year in which a declaration of war is in effect. The provisions of this article may be waived for any fiscal year in which the United States is engaged in military conflict which causes an imminent and serious military threat to national security and is so declared by a joint resolution, adopted by a majority of the whole number of each House, which becomes law.

"SECTION 5. The provisions of this article may be waived for any fiscal year during which the United States experiences economic distress or a natural or manmade disaster the injurious effects of which are likely to be exacerbated by adherence to this article, and is so declared by a joint resolution, adopted by a majority of the whole number of each House, which becomes law."

KERRY AMENDMENT NO. 288

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. KERRY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 277 submitted by him to the joint resolution House Joint Resolution 1, supra; as follows:

On page 1, beginning on line 1, strike "Sense of the Congress" and all that follows through line 1 on page 3, and insert the following:

"Sense of the Congress that the Congress of the United States currently possesses all necessary power and authority to adopt at any time a balanced budget for the United States Government, in that its outlays do not exceed its receipts, and to pass and submit to the President all legislation as may be necessary to implement such a balanced budget, including legislation reducing expenditures for federally-funded programs and agencies and increasing revenues.

"It is further the Sense of the Congress that it is the responsibility of members of the House of Representatives and the Senate to do everything possible to use the power and authority the Congress now possesses in order to conduct the fiscal affairs of the nation in a prudent fashion that does not permit the federal government to provide the

current generation with a standard of services and benefits for which that generation is unwilling to pay, thereby passing the responsibility for meeting costs of those services and benefits to later generations, which is the result of approving budgets which are significantly deficit financed.

"It is further the Sense of the Congress that all members of the House and the Senate who vote to approve submission to the states of a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution requiring a balanced budget, have a responsibility to their constituents to support a budget plan to balance the budget by no later than 2002.

"It is further the Sense of the Congress that the Congress should, prior to August 15, 1995, adopt a concurrent resolution on the budget establishing a budget plan to balance the budget by fiscal year 2002 consisting of the items set forth below:

"(a)(1) a budget for each fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 1996 and ending with fiscal year 2002 containing—

"(A) aggregate levels of new budget authority, outlays, revenues, and the deficit or surplus;

"(B) totals of new budget authority and outlays for each major functional category;

"(C) new budget authority and outlays, on an account-by-account basis, for each account with actual outlays or offsetting receipts of at least \$100,000,000 in fiscal year 1994; and

"(D) an allocation of Federal revenues among the major sources of such revenues;

"(2) a detailed list and description of changes in Federal law (including laws authorizing appropriations or direct spending and tax laws) required to carry out the plan and the effective date of each such change; and

"(3) reconciliation directives to the appropriate committees of the House of Representatives and Senate instructing them to submit legislative changes to the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate, as the case may be, to implement the plan set forth in the concurrent resolution, with the cited directives deemed to be directives within the meaning of section 310(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and with the cited committee submissions combined without substantive revision upon their receipt by the Committee on the Budget into an omnibus reconciliation bill which the Committee shall report to its House where it shall be considered in accord with procedures set forth in section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

"(c) the budget plan described in section (a)(1) shall be based upon Congressional Budget Office economic and technical assumptions and estimates of the spending and revenue effects of the legislative changes described in subsection (a)(2)."

BYRD AMENDMENTS NOS. 289-290

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BYRD submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 1, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 289

On page 2, strike lines 15 through 17, and insert the following:

"SECTION 4. No bill to increase revenue shall become law unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House shall provide by law for such an increase by a rollcall vote.

AMENDMENT No. 290

On page 2, strike lines 15 through 17, and insert the following:

"SECTION 4. No bill to increase tax revenue shall become law unless three-fifths of the